

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1883.

PRICE 5 CENTS

THE OLD FLAG.

THE RETURN OF THEIR COLORS TO A NEW YORK REGIMENT.

The Lexington Cadets Received by President Arthur. Presentation of the Diplomas—Returning the Conquered Banner to the One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth New York.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The cadets of the military institute of Virginia, under command of Colonel Scottship, marched shortly after nine o'clock this morning from the Sixty-ninth regiment armory to the Fifth Avenue hotel, where after stacking arms in the corridor, they entered one of the reception rooms, where President Arthur awaited them. Addressing the Cadet corps, he said: "Gentlemen of the Corps of Cadets: I am glad that your visit to this city, upon an errand of peace and good will, which has turned your steps hitherward, affords us the opportunity and pleasure of presenting these diplomas to the members of your graduating class. I regret that other engagements will prevent my presence at the city hall, where you purpose to discharge your interesting mission, but I wish here to express my hope and confidence, that henceforth, whenever the flag of the New York regiment shall be assailed, (if the gallant soldiers of Virginia are by then still in the field) they will be prompt and eager to defend it." The president then presented their diplomas to the graduates in the following order: R. B. James, J. R. Dole, D. McDonald, A. L. Duncan, I. J. Drury, R. M. Screen, W. H. Wade, P. G. Omonhodro, E. H. Lewis, P. E. Yeatman, E. Wright, A. Douglas, George E. Pickets, J. Cerbell and H. B. Bourger. The cadets then marched to the city hall, where they were received by the Corcoran legion, and escorted to the governor's room. There were present: Dr. Edward C. Drury, Dr. C. King, General Martin, I. MacMahon, General D-Lacy, Major Monahan, Congressman Murphy, Adjutant General Farnsworth, the members of the board of aldermen, and twenty-five veterans of the 16th regiment. General F. H. Smith, superintendent of the military institute, handed the flag to Colonel Minetree, with a few words explanatory of the purpose of the cadets, and Colonel Minetree, returning the captured flag to the 16th, ordered who made the presentation speech. Mayor Edison, on behalf of the city of New York, received the flag, and responded to Colonel Portlock's speech. Brief speeches were also made by Generals King, Farnsworth and Dr. Drury.

After the presentation the cadets partook of a collation in one of the committee rooms of the common council.

THE OLD CONTINENTALS.

The first company of the Washington Continental Guards, of Charleston, took part this morning with the veterans of 1812 in raising the flag at the battery, after which they visited Washington's headquarters on Broad street, marched across East River bridge and took the steamboat for Newburg, where they visited Washington's headquarters at that lace.

THE MISSISSIPPI INDEPENDENTS.

Meeting of the State Convention—Their Platform and Purposes.

JACKSON, July 4.—The independent state convention met yesterday. The attendance was smaller than expected, not more than fifteen counties being represented. Benjamin King, of Coprah, was chairman; John T. Hall, editor of the Tribune and receiver of public moneys, was secretary. General Chalmers addressed the convention and was applauded frequently. He touched upon his grievances in the last election and dealt the democratic party and its officers and their blockade a sharp rebuke. He spoke of what he led the Lamarian faction, and read the following telegram with a view of confirming his statements: "Washington, July 4.—To J. R. Chalmers: Jackson Lynch told a confidential friend here that the second congressional district would be made overwhelmingly democratic. The Lamar legislature would make two republican districts, one of which Lynch would represent. I can prove the above statement." (Signed) "JAMES D. CRESSON."

Cresson holds a trifling position at Washington in one of the departments. Cuatins, in the course of his remarks, said the Barksdale men have usually shaped the platforms but the Lamar men have controlled the machine and prevented the fulfillment of the platform pledges. Barksdale may die and be buried in the democratic ranks, but those who love the principles he has taught more than they love the party name, compose the greater part of the independent Mississippians, who are destined to control the political future of the state. Their principles may be briefly stated as follows:

1. A free ballot and fair count to secure a law allowing each party a commissioner of election, and each commissioner to name one inspector and one clerk.

2. General elections only once in two years.

3. The election of judges by the people.

4. A railroad commission to supervise railroads within constitutional limits.

5. The just and equal apportionment of the state into legislative and congressional districts.

6. A law to prevent state officers from issuing false certificates of election to members of congress.

7. Fixed salaries and the abolition of the free system as far as practicable.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the present southern policy. General Reuben Davis and Colonel Blair made brief addresses. The convention adjourned without adopting party name.

THE ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

Two Hundred and Fifty Delegates Present—The Anti-monopolists Taken By the Body.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—About 250 delegates responded to the call for the national conference of anti-monopolists. The proceedings were marked by disorder and confusion. The committee on credentials experienced trouble in determining who were properly accredited delegates. There was also no sharp preliminary sparring on the tariff question, it being soon developed that the New York delegation, which had been the most prominent, favored protection, while Nebraska and nearly all the western delegations favored free trade. The election of a New York man for permanent chairman was looked upon as a victory for the protectionists. Edwin Lee Brown, of Chicago, called the meeting to order, and said delegates had been summoned to inaugurate a new declaration of independence, one which would relieve them from the power of monopolists and which was higher than could be expected in either the north or the south.

The following states were represented: New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, Dakota, California, Missouri, Kentucky and District of Columbia.

A McDONALD CAMPAIGN.

Kentucky and Indiana Statesmen in Training for Next Year.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—It is generally believed here that Senator Beck's interview is the inauguration of a McDonald-Carlisle campaign, Messrs. Carlisle and McDonald to stand

upon identically the same platform as that outlined by Senator Beck as the one upon which the democracy must unite if they hope for success in 1884. The relations between the Kentucky and Indiana statesmen named are of the most friendly kind politically and personally, and it has been suspected for a good while that they have been training together. Randal's friends are inclined to believe that he has had his confidantes, and they are hinting at a possible coalition between the republicans and protection democrats looking to the election of Randal. If the free traders want to force the question they say they will go in rough and tumble, and if they cannot win in their own ranks they will call for outside help and join issue with the republicans. The free trade democrats know the danger, but they have chosen what they are pleased to consider the shortest road to the democratic cause. It will return on Monday or Tuesday. He cordially approves of the Beck interview, and says that he confidently expects to be elected speaker. He gives Randal sixty votes to begin with and claims ninety himself.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Condition More than Fair, With an Aspiration Outlook.

New York, July 4.—The June report to Bradstreet's is based on 124 replies. It is the most exhaustive report yet received, covering 98 per cent of the cotton growing regions, or 617 out of 637 counties raising 990,000 or more bales annually. The latest report is for June 10, and shows that the weather has been fair to good up to date. In detail, 442 correspondents say good, 467 say fair, and 291 say it has been bad. As to the condition of the stands June 16, there are 456 replies which say they were good, 613 that they were fair and 132 that they were bad. From this the condition must be regarded better than fair. The prospects for a good crop were regarded on that date as scarcely fair. The condition of the fields as to cultivation is from fair to good. The number of farmers who regard the prospect fair for a good crop was 394, the number who saw a good crop in view 625, and a bad crop 179.

There were 509 correspondents who said the condition as to cultivation was good, 551 who said it was fair, and 141 that it was bad. Up to May 18 the weather had only been fair, owing to cold and wet, and the condition of the stand was only fair. This month brought very little improvement. The average advance from the more important points in the cotton region are somewhat contradictory as to distinct improvement since June 16. The general condition and prospects of the crop cannot be put down as good, but an advance beyond fair has been made, with an auspicious outlook.

THE FOURTH.

A Very Quiet Day with Several Cases of Fatal Sunstroke.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Beyond firing a salute at sunrise, noon and sunset, there was no public observance of the 4th here. Telegraph reports from the South and West show the country in an excessively hot one. Very few casualties from firing salutes and exploding fireworks have been reported, and no accidents to the expositions thus far.

At Reading, Pennsylvania, one man was injured by the explosion of a cannon. He will probably lose his sight, if not his life. Many sunstrokes are reported from various localities. At Boston Rufus P. Marsh, city superintendent of hacks and trucks, was sunstroke and died this evening. Five persons were also killed by heat.

In Brooklyn a street car was run into by a train on the Manhattan Beach railroad, and one old woman who was paralyzed with fear was killed. The flagman, engineer and conductor of the train were arrested. At Montrose, Penn., an aeronaut trapeze made an ascension, but his trapeze caught in a tree and threw the performer off. He fell about 40 feet and sustained probably fatal injuries.

MINISTER, July 4.—Mr. Lowell, United States minister, gave reception to the Americans to-day at his residence. There was also a large attendance. There was also a reception at the United States consulate.

CAMERON AND BUTLER.

The South Carolina Senator Pairs With the Gentleman.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The rather awkward and somewhat strained relations between the two men have usually shaped the platforms but the Lamar men have controlled the machine and prevented the fulfillment of the platform pledges. Barksdale may die and be buried in the democratic ranks, but those who love the principles he has taught more than they love the party name, compose the greater part of the independent Mississippians, who are destined to control the political future of the state. Their principles may be briefly stated as follows:

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HACKED TO PIECES.

Six Persons Cut Into Mince Meat by a Passing Railroad Train.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—At the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad Winton place, last night, six persons were killed. The Thunderbolt express, south, on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, was here at 8:30, half an hour behind time, and running fast to make up lost time, when it struck a buckster wagon in which were a family of six persons and the driver. Every one except William Berzich, the driver, was killed. He escaped with serious injuries. The wagon was broken to splinters. The family was that of the buckster, Henry Kracke. They were going to their farm, seven miles from Winton place. The name of the killed was Henry Kracke, his wife, Maggie, 13, and Lizzie, 16. Maggie, 13, and Lizzie, 16. The bodies were thrown in fragments on the grass by the roadside, where they were picked up by the light of lanterns and brought to the city. Mrs. Kracke's head was severed from her body and all the victims were horribly mutilated. The engine was so besmeared with blood that it was sprinkled with flour to hide the stains.

DEAD AND DYING.

Death of Bishop Plunkett of Maryland—Archbishop Purcell Rallies.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—A special from Westboro, Ohio, to the Times Star says that Archbishop Purcell was thought to be dying yesterday afternoon, but he rallied this morning and regained consciousness this morning.

The following states were represented: New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Colorado, Dakota, California, Missouri, Kentucky and District of Columbia.

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THE FIRST GEORGIA.

THE MINGLING OF THE GALLANT SPIRITS.

The Call to Arms Supplemented by the Call to Order. A Permanent Organization Formed—Captain E. P. Howell Chosen as President—Atlanta the Next Place of Meeting, Etc.

GAINESVILLE, July 4.—To-day is a red letter day in the calendar of Gainesville. The First Georgia regiment met here to-day in reunion. A little over sixteen years since the stars and bars were furled at Appomattox, in token of the submission of the storm-tossed nation that rose and fell. One hundred and seventy-six of the gallant nine hundred and twenty-three who sprang to arms at their country's call, answered to the roll to day and fought over again the dreadful conflicts that depopulated the proud phalanx they presented in defense of home and country, and sent to sword and grave seven hundred and forty-seven of gallant sons as ever bore sword and shouldered musket in defense of a nation's honor.

HAND CLAPS HAND.

After a refreshing rest at the several hotels of the city the survivors assembled this morning at ten o'clock at New Holland springs. The meeting was called to order and organized by the choice of Major James Anderson, of Newman, chairman, and Captain E. P. Howell, the ranking officer, of Atlanta, as secretary. Every company of the First Georgia regiment was found to be present, except Company B, of Columbus.

After the transaction of these routine affairs, the command resolved itself into a general old-fashioned rouser. Addresses were delivered by Captain E. P. Howell, T. B. Cabaniss, R. E. Russell, T. B. Cabaniss, H. C. Rogers, W. H. Jones and A. H. Sneed. The following committee was then, on motion, appointed on resolutions: E. P. Howell, J. D. Davis, J. B. Thomas, J. A. Houser, P. M. Sittom, H. C. Rogers, J. B. Goodwin, W. H. Jones and H. C. Rogers.

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YOUTH'S FOND LOVE.

A Young Couple Flees the Patriotic Mansions to Their Sweethearts.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The following come from Rome, New York. The elopement of Miss Clara Wisard, aged thirteen years, and Henry Burns, sixteen years old, is the sensation of the hour at Westmorland. The juvenile "Juliet" is a petite little miss with light brown hair, dark flashing eyes and pretty features. Her parents are Burns, a young man of good family and complexion, well educated and talks awkwardly. The two learned to love each other at the school and conducted courtship much after the fashion of their elders. When the school closed for the summer vacation, Miss Clara, with tears in her eyes, told her youthful adorer she was going with her parents to St. Lawrence county for the summer. Burns told her he could not endure the agony of separation. She said she was to go to Utica to meet her parents. Burns was planning to meet her that night and returned the house tottering under the weight of a huge ladder. This, after much exertion, he placed against Clara's window, and an instant later she appeared dressed in her best, and reached the ground with the assistance of her adorer. The above details are related by a young friend of Burns, who met them at the depot. He seemed greatly elated, and said he had plenty of money. At 5 the next morning Miss Clara's father discovered the young couple in the garden. He at once went to the residence of Mr. Burns, and together they went to Utica searching for the runaway. No trace was found in that city.

After making inquiry at all the hotels and several boarding houses, they took the train for this city, arriving here yesterday. Up to 8 o'clock last night they obtained no tidings.

IMPRISONED IMMIGRANTS.

The Grievances Altered by the Swedish Mill.

COPENHAGEN, N. H., July 4.—The Swedish and Norwegian ministers called attention of the secretary of state of the United States to the arrest and imprisonment of the Swedish emigrants by the manufacturing corporations at Suncook. It appears that the companies have been importing help from those countries, and it is claimed by the corporations that the help owe the companies their passage money, which the operatives deny. An investigation is being made. The above details are from the reports of their countrymen the arrested parties sent a petition to the Swedish minister setting forth that far away from their home in a new country, whose language they cannot speak, and whose laws they do not understand, they have on charges unknown to them, been arrested and imprisoned, and ask that they be released and allowed damages for false incarceration. The arresting officer says, however, that in every case an interpreter was furnished to the immigrants, and that the charges against them were so clear that they were to be held in custody.

At half past one o'clock the banquet hall of New Holland springs was thrown open and the First Georgia regiment filed in. The good things mine host Huff prepared, as he only can, were duly discussed. Amid the gay and festive scene the house was called to order and the committee on permanent organization submitted the following report:

That the permanent organization of the First Georgia regiment be organized on the 1st of August, 1883, and that the general secretary and treasurer for the organization be appointed by the members of the regiment.

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BROADWAY'S PUZZLE.

HOUSES WORTH \$50,000 A YEAR GIVEN UP TO GHOSTS AND RATS.

Mysterious Millionaire Brewster and His Whims. Why Has He Tarrow Away \$5,000,000? Once the Handsome Man in New York.

From the New York Journal.

There are located on the west side of Broadway, below Houston street, two capacious five-story buildings that have stood idle for twenty years. They have been the wonder of the curious and the bane of Broadway merchants for fifteen years of that time. They loom up like a-krace of dismal gravestones, casting a melancholy shadow upon the thrif about them, and have been of incalculable injury to the properties adjoining, and to the business interests of the neighborhood.

Enterprising men in New York and from other cities have tried in vain to secure the stores for mercantile business, and real estate men have long since discontinued their efforts to negotiate with their eccentric owner. Strange noises have not infrequently been heard to proceed from the upper stories of these gloomy buildings, and it is popularly believed that they may have been under the possession of the ghosts.

Mr. Seabury Brewster, the reputed owner, has an office on the second floor of the upper of the two stores, and until recently, when he expended \$20,000 in having the buildings repaired, is the only human being who has crossed the Broadway sills in twenty years.

"What is the reason?" asked an old friend of Brewster's the other day, "that you don't rent those buildings?"

"Can't," was Brewster's laconic reply.

"But you were offered \$20,000 apiece for them the other day."

"I know it, but \$25,000 isn't enough."

It is generally supposed, for there is really nothing known of him, that Mr. Brewster is a man of great wealth, and that the vast property which he possesses is by his inheritance. He is the brother of Lyman Brewster, who distinguished himself in the European capitals as a dentist of marvelous skill. Lyman Brewster came to New York from New England, and was the inventor of a process for extracting teeth without pain. Having made a considerable sum, he went to Europe, and for a time, located in Paris, where he achieved celebrity and wealth by extracting the teeth of Napoleon III. Through the Rothschilds, whose teeth he plucked for two generations, he was introduced to the royalty of Russia, and enjoyed the distinction of being the only man who dared to tickle the gums of the prince of the Romanoffs. He was medalled by King William, courted by Bismarck, Von Moltke and MacMahon, and bewailed by the munificent Napoleon. He was thrice married, and by each of his wives he had a son.

In 1836, about the year in which his brother was creating havoc among the crowned heads abroad, Seabury Brewster, the sturdy runs, came to New York and assumed the secretaryship of the Maryland Mining company. He was then regarded as one of the handsomest, if not the handsomest, man in New York. Tall, erect, of magnificent physique and commanding presence, he was a veritable Apollo, and though woeed by the fatigues of his labors, he continued, and still continues, a bachelor.

During all these years Mr. Brewster has been a guest of the New York hotel, having first registered there when the "hosterie" was presided over by the original and convivial Cranston. He has always had the one place at table, and it is said of him that his regularity at meals has been the means of wearing out solid chairs. Though verging upon his seventieth year, he retains unusual degrees of his early manly beauty, and has been observed smiling, while in repose, have been struck by the resemblance he bears to the Central park statue of Daniel Webster. He is represented as a man of prodigious appetite and magnificent digestion, and notwithstanding his ability to refuse an income of \$50,000 from the Broadway property, is said to be exceedingly economical. His principal, indeed his only ostensible recreation, is a weekly visit to Coney Island, and on these occasions he will sit at the iron pier and gaze thoughtfully at the rolling of the waves.

Upon returning to the hotel after dissipation of this character, he will regale the guests with an account of his financial experiences.

"If you want to have a good time and not waste any money," said he the other day, "you go down to the island by boat, look at the ocean and take a little walk. On your way back stop at (naming the place) and get a cup of coffee. I recommend this place because coffee is good and the price is only seven cents. At other places you would have to pay ten cents. Don't buy an excursion ticket on the boat, and come back by the cars. In this way you will save three cents. That is the way I do when I take a day for pleasure, and that's what I recommend to those who want to have a good time on small money."

A few years ago Lyman Brewster died abroad, and it is generally supposed that he bequeathed his American interests to his brother.

Be it as it may the buildings Nos. 627 and 629 Broadway stand vacant, and have so remained for twenty years. It has been estimated by a few business men that the monies thus wasted aggregate five millions of dollars.

Every effort to solve the enigma which has resulted in such prodigal waste has failed, and as long as the taxes are paid upon the properties, or until Mr. Brewster shall have been gathered to his fathers, it is not probable that the veil will be lifted from the mystery. Upon every other subject Mr. Brewster is communicative, even voluble. His face is round and his complexion ruddy, and the silvery ring in his daughter is familiar to the patrons of the New York hotel. He has weathered the tempestuous overtures of many an ambitious would-be mother-in-law, and politely declined the offer of his brother's influence in effecting a matrimonial alliance with royalists. His son, John M. Brewster, was noted by the building commission that he was about adjoining the Prescott house was dangerous to the life of pedestrians. The rats, it is said, had eaten their way through the rusted iron. At an expense of \$15,000 Mr. Brewster repaired the property.

Merchants doing business near the Broadway houses complain that they are suffering heavily, and that the appearance of the neighborhood is deteriorating.

One old gentleman, a banker, was a friend to Mr. Brewster as any he has, says that the eccentric millionaire seems to be continually struggling with some suppressed emotion, and that when he can't sustain the suppression any longer, a wondering community will be given the key to the famous "Broadway puzzle."

STRONG INDORSEMENT.

Mr. Delafontaine. Consulting and Analytical Chemist, of Chicago, says: CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1883.

MESSIS STEELE & PRICE—Gentlemen:

I call my attention to repeated statements made by a rival firm, that your Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is a weak one—lacking in that raising power which alone gives value to a pure article, and you ask me where that statement is borne out by the facts known to me. During the last ten years I have several times tested Dr. Price's Baking Powder, and especially tested it for strength. My experiments show that its raising power is superior to that of the other much advertised powder, made by said rival firm, and that result was obtained without resorting to the use of ammonia, either, as is done by them.

I wish to add that I ascertain the strength of a Baking Powder by a method which

gives accurate results, and is much less liable to errors than those followed by some other chemists.

I will say, also, that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder contains no alum or ammonia. It is as pure and well made to day as it was ten years ago when I analyzed it for the first time.

M. DELAFONTAINE.

Lodges in some vast wilderness, or at least in the country, are beginning to be in demand.

BURNETT'S COCAINE Promotes the Growth of the Hair.

And renders it dark and glossy. It holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocaine Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so easily suit the various conditions of the human hair.

Vinecines, Ind., has a butter dish factory which turns out \$8,000 to \$10,000 butter dishes per day.

VITAL STATISTICS.

It is shown by the report of Health Boards, and other authorized bodies, that diseases of the kidneys and bladder are largely on the increase; a sad fact, due perhaps to the foolish habit of drinking larger beer and stronger liquors. We have, however, made no inroads on them, remain dedicated as we are. First, stop drinking. Second, use Hunt's Remedy—a potent and unsatisfying specific for the cure of kidney and urinary complaints. Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, is endorsed by prominent physicians.

Lawyers are about the only class of men who successfully oppose a "woman's will."

IT IS A FACT

THAT THOUSANDS OF OUR BUSINESS MEN GO TO THEIR OFFICES IN THE MORNING—AFTER AN UNEASY NIGHT, OR A LATTE DINNER FEELING DULL AND ALL OUT OF SORTS. THIS IS ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY, FOR A SINGLE DOSE OF THAT SPARKLING FOAMING SPECIFIC, TARRAST'S SELTZER APERIENT, TAKEN BEFORE BREAKFAST, WILL IMMEDIATELY DISPEL ALL FEELINGS OF HEAVINESS, REMOVE GENTLY BUT SURELY THE CAUSE AND QICKEN INTO HEALTHY ACTION EVERY FIBRE OF THE SYSTEM. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. Millions testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN. Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

TRADE MARK. AGENTS WANTED.

Dr. Clark Johnson's—If you give our INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial for Liver Complaint, and can recommend it to all as a valuable medicine.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE

At Frankfort, Ky., receives from Franklin, has the most beautiful and beautiful location in the State. Lift the glass, as we have done, and see the College Faculty. Expenses as moderate as any first-class college. Forty-first year begins Sept. 3. For Catalogues, etc., address as above COL. H. D. ALLEN, Super.

SAMARITAN NERVING THE GREAT NERVE CONQUERED

A SPECIFIC FOR Epilepsy, Spasms, Convulsions, Falling Sickness, S. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Syphilis, Scrofula, Ring Bell, Ugly Blood, Diseases, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Stick Headache, Rheumatism, Iritis, Cataract, Amnesia, Brain Worry, Blood Sores, Billiousness, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Kidney Diseases, Irregularities. \$1.50. "Samaritan Nerve is doing wonders." Dr. J. O. McLeamy, Alexander City, Ala. "I feel it is the best remedy." Dr. D. F. C. Cason, New York, Ky. Correspondence freely answered. C. S. A. Raymond, Ed., St. Louis, Mo. Correspondence, C. N. Crittenden, Agent, Ky. Dr. Druggists, C. N. Crittenden, Agent, Ky.

STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS FOR THE LIVER.

A special and unique composition containing the best purifying and cleansing from malarial taint. A perfect cure for sick headache, constipation, and dyspepsia. Price 25c. Postage 1c. Almanac, Alabama, etc. address C. E. HULL & CO., Box 650, New York.

ATTENTION, STOCK MEN

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

STATE OF GEORGIA, GLYNN COUNTY.—Under and by virtue of an order passed by the court of said county there will be sold by the sheriff the contents of all premises in the county, Georgia, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1883, the stock of cattle and sheep belonging to the estate of John M. Tison, late of said county, deceased, and of his widow, Mrs. John M. Tison, deceased, and of their children, John M. Tison, R. M. Tison, W. S. Tison, Executors of John M. Tison. June 12, 1883.

TAKE THE GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R., THE "FISHING LINE" FOR THE TROUT, GRAYLING AND BLACK BASS FISHERIES.

AND THE FAMOUS HEALTH AND SUMMER RESORTS AND LAKES OF NORTH MICHIGAN. Write at once for our "Tourist Guide," a beautifully illustrated work of 168 pages, and containing full information for reaching and enjoying this resort, with a practical way. Much attention given to Mathematics, Composition, English, Analytical Letter Writing, Composition and Rhetoric given by Prof. W. W. Lumpkin. Terms, T. E. MEANS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!

BIDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE building at Lake City, Florida, will be received by the Trustees for thirty days from the date of this notice. Plan and specifications of said building, which will be 43x60 feet, three stories high, should be directed to the office of Ellis & McClure, Jacksonville, Fla., June 22, 1883. Sealed bids should be directed to the Treasurer at Tallahassee, Fla., June 22, 1883.

MEXICAN HAMMOCKS!

WHITE AND COLORED.

Standard weight and size, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Imported by WINTHROP CUNNINGHAM & SONS, 45 & 47 S. Front St., Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE ATHENS ACADEMY desire to secure the services of a teacher for their school for boys, in Athens, Georgia. Their new schoolhouse, situated in a most convenient locality, will be completed about August the first. Applications may be addressed to A. L. HULL, Secretary.

I wish to add that I ascertain the strength of a Baking Powder by a method which

gives accurate results, and is much less liable to errors than those followed by some other chemists.

I will say, also, that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder contains no alum or ammonia. It is as pure and well made to day as it was ten years ago when I analyzed it for the first time.

M. DELAFONTAINE.

Lodges in some vast wilderness, or at least in the country, are beginning to be in demand.

BURNETT'S COCAINE Promotes the Growth of the Hair.

And renders it dark and glossy. It holds in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocaine Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so easily suit the various conditions of the human hair.

Vinecines, Ind., has a butter dish factory which turns out \$8,000 to \$10,000 butter dishes per day.

VITAL STATISTICS.

It is shown by the report of Health Boards, and other authorized bodies, that diseases of the kidneys and bladder are largely on the increase; a sad fact, due perhaps to the foolish habit of drinking larger beer and stronger liquors. We have, however, made no inroads on them, remain dedicated as we are. First, stop drinking. Second, use Hunt's Remedy—a potent and unsatisfying specific for the cure of kidney and urinary complaints. Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, is endorsed by prominent physicians.

Lawyers are about the only class of men who successfully oppose a "woman's will."

IT IS A FACT

THAT THOUSANDS OF OUR BUSINESS MEN GO TO THEIR OFFICES IN THE MORNING—AFTER AN UNEASY NIGHT, OR A LATTE DINNER FEELING DULL AND ALL OUT OF SORTS. THIS IS ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY, FOR A SINGLE DOSE OF THAT SPARKLING FOAMING SPECIFIC, TARRAST'S SELTZER APERIENT, TAKEN BEFORE BREAKFAST, WILL IMMEDIATELY DISPEL ALL FEELINGS OF HEAVINESS, REMOVE GENTLY BUT SURELY THE CAUSE AND QICKEN INTO HEALTHY ACTION EVERY FIBRE OF THE SYSTEM. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE CONSTITUTION IS published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION IS for sale on all trains, leaving out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 5, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states, local rains, partly cloudy weather, stationary or slight rise in temperature, stationary or low barometer.

THE terrible disaster on the Clyde, in which a large number of passengers met their deaths, grows worse. The number of dead is now estimated at one hundred and fifty.

THE purchase of Georgia cattle for shipment to Texas is now supplemented by a demand from Cuba. Agents are scattered through Berrien and adjoining counties, who drive their cattle to the Floridian ports for shipment.

THE return of the conquered banner to the 16th New York Volunteers, by the Lexington Cadets, was a pleasant incident of the fourth in New York. The president presented the graduating class with their diplomas in a neat speech.

TWO years ago, while still a young man, the Emperor William of Germany, indulged a forbidden love for the Princess Radziwill, who afterwards died of a broken heart. The Freulein von Scheer, who was in the confidence, still lives and retains coffee on a third story floor. There the emperor daily seeks her, and over a cup of fine mocha discusses his old love.

THE man with a grievance is present in Mississippi as well as elsewhere. He is patriotic. This time he is personified in General Chalmers, whose grievance is that the democrats were tired of his fraudulent canvases for congress and threw him over. He drew together a small convention yesterday, and after formulating resolutions allowed it to adjourn.

THE FIRST GEORGIA VETERANS.

The reunion of the veterans of the First Georgia regiment, which has just taken place, was an occasion of rare pleasure to those who participated in it, and of interest to all who had read of the gallantry of that superb body of men as they followed the banner of Lee. When first they were thrown together, they were ardent young men, made earnest by a great public crisis, full of hope in their cause and confidence in the might of their arms. The story of their battles, of the privations of camp and field, is one of which the south and Georgia will ever feel proud. When the war was over, broken in fortune, defeated in purpose, they entered the battle of life with a brave spirit as ever actuated them in the perils of the march. The years that have past have been years of trials, but from the brow of defeat in war, the veterans have plucked the laurels of victory in peace. Thus when the veterans met in Gainesville, though there were sighs for the absent, and from the eyes of many a man the tear was brushed, it was a pleasure to see so many who had made for themselves fortune and competence. That they should have formed a permanent organization was but the prompting of human nature. Their ranks, already depleted, will grow less from year to year; the memories of the campfires will grow vivid as the scenes recede into the past, and from the story of the First Georgia will be completed history. These reunions are pleasant; they weld links first bound under storms of shot and shell; they bring into the companionship of old age men who were comrades in the rough trials of youth, and they serve as centers around which may cluster the recollections of fleeting years.

THE STATE ROAD LEASE.

We print in this morning's Constitution an editorial from the Savannah News on the subject of the state road lease, which we heartily endorse.

It is our opinion that the people of Georgia are satisfied with the lease as it stands. It was deliberately made, has been reaffirmed and endorsed. The lessors have scrupulously observed their part of the contract, and besides paying their rental regularly, have improved the road and its equipment, until it stands as the model southern road. The lease has run twelve and a half years (in which particular we correct the News's editorial) and has only seven years and a half to run. The state has received in rentals nearly \$4,000,000.

There is no probability that we can see of breaking the lease. The attempt to do so will entail heavy litigation on the state, and force the lessors to pay heavy lawyers' fees. It will drag the road into politics and make the lease a political issue even while it is undecided. But the honor of the state is pledged to the lease. Experience has shown that it is the wisest policy. Even if it could be broken we do not think it ought to be. We hope never to see the day when the road is put in the hands of politicians again, made part of the state patronage, or run on the responsibility and under the management of the state.

GENERAL GORDON AND HIS WORK.

On yesterday General John B. Gordon re-signed the presidency of the Georgia Pacific road, which he has held since the day the company was formed. His duties as president of the Florida International road require his entire time.

General Gordon can look back on his record in the Georgia Pacific with pride and gratification. He bought the Georgia Western charter as an individual investment from the Louisville and Nashville road, by which it had been "bottled," at a time when all other efforts to get it out of their

hands had failed, and when, in our opinion, no man except General Gordon could have secured it.

When he had bought it, it was freely predicted that he would fail to build it either through intention or necessity. The Constitution rejoiced when the charter fell into his hands, and predicted that work would be speedily started and the road pushed through. General Gordon promised the people that in spite of all obstacles he would see the road built to Birmingham, and that he would give his entire time and energies to the great work.

Nobly has his promise been kept. As soon as he obtained possession of the charter he organized a company, headed by the Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, with capital enough to put the road through, and a determination to go to work. At this juncture he discovered that the Richmond and Danville people were thinking of building a line to the west. After ascertaining that the interests of this section would be perfectly safe, and the enterprise certainly carried out by a combination with the Richmond and Danville syndicate, General Gordon went in with them and took the presidency of the company.

In every sense and at every juncture General Gordon has been true to the promises he made the people when he first took hold of the old Georgia Western charter, that up to the time he got it he had bankrupted every one who touched it. He has never wavered in his purpose, never lost faith in the enterprise, and never for a moment lost sight of Atlanta's interest despite the fact that in some quarters of this city he had not had the hearty sympathy and support he had the right to expect. But the work is done. The road is built. Atlanta is at the door of the coal field—with all the credit given to others that is deserved, it is a plain and unmistakable fact that no one has done so much towards accomplishing this desirable end as General John B. Gordon.

A SUPPOSITION.

The first of August will probably be too early to review the results of truck farming in Georgia, or to take a reasonably accurate survey of the extent of the development in this direction which has undoubtedly been going on in the southern and southwestern portions of the state. Notwithstanding this, however, a very queer attempt has been made on the part of certain newspapers that ought to have a lively interest in fostering such industries, to show that the majority of those who have recently invested in truck farming have met with failure.

Thus the state has had presented to it the spectacle of a large number of worthy farmers and planters endeavoring to better their condition by adding the profits of truck farming to their resources on the one hand and on the other a curious effort to belittle the enterprise of the farmers and cry it down in advance. Heretofore it has been generally supposed that it is the office of representative journalism to build up, to encourage, to foster and support every reasonable attempt on the part of the people to better their condition and to develop the resources that exist in the air and soil of the state, and in the minds and muscles of the farmers.

But it seems that new theories are abroad in the land. That journal is the most independent which can inform its readers that they are fools for interesting themselves in truck-farming, and which can say that the business is a failure in the face of the experience of hundreds of people in southern Georgia, and in the face of direct evidence to the contrary, even in the section where the business was in the nature of a local experiment.

Altogether, a queer phase of editorial dyspepsia, so to speak, has never been seen that that which has been subjecting the truck-farmers to merciless ridicule and satire. It is true, the ridicule and satire have had no effect upon the truck-farmers, but they are illustrative of a disposition to belittle and even to pull down, a disposition that, so far as we know, is new to Georgia journalism.

Let us suppose, however, that the ridicule and satire which have been expended upon the truck-farmers and upon such newspapers as have endeavored to foster and encourage them in their efforts to add to their resources—let us suppose that the satire and ridicule had been effective. Let us suppose (what, under the circumstances, is not a supposable case) that truck-farming is a failure; let us give editorial dyspepsia its heart's desire; what then? We may suppose truck-farming to be a failure, but we cannot by any stretch of the imagination suppose that a newspaper could make capital out of such failure. And yet this seems to be the intention of those who have been predicting, and asserting, and attempting to prove that truck-farming is a failure.

This attempt, we learn, is still going on, but if truck-farming should be proven a thousand times a failure, the farmers' fools, and the editors who have encouraged them as of an immortal variety, it does not lie within the range of dyspeptic newspaper enterprise to make capital out of such failure.

A NEW REPUBLICAN INDUSTRY.

Some of the esteemed organs outside of Massachusetts suddenly find it necessary to aid their editorial brethren in that state in covering up the evidence adduced in the course of the Tewksbury investigation. They have discovered, indeed, that in its length and breadth the Tewksbury business is quite republican affair. The Philadelphia Press ranks among the nervous brethren, and it repeats the complaint of the Massachusetts organs to the effect that the headlines of the investigation have been seized upon by the Philistines and used as facts.

This sort of comment has at last reached the ears of Governor Benjamin Butler, who is endeavoring to rid his state of the disgrace of the Tewksbury investigation. Naturally the governor is a little indignant at the attempt of the respectable republicans to cover up and apologize for the outrages upon humanity that have been committed at a Massachusetts almshouse in the name of modern republicanism. One of the organs declared, for instance, that all that had been shown at the Tewksbury investigation was the "fright" of a student skinning a negro.

This brought the governor to his feet in explanation. He says (what everybody knows who has followed the course of the investigation) that he is in possession of specimens of five different skins of human beings, only one a negro. He has a pair of shoes made

from the breast of a white woman, made to be worn by some moral republican; and he has the whole skin of the back of another woman. He declares that he found the tanning of human hides to be a commerce. He found these tanned hides in the stores, on the work-benches and in the tanneries, and he declares it to be his intention to break up the new industry.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

The condition of business at the end of the half-year is neither very gloomy nor very promising. The number of failures in the six months just ended was 5,296, against 3,649 in the corresponding period of 1882. Of this large number 3,189 occurred in the first quarter of the year, and 2,107 in the second quarter. This difference affords, however, very little comfort, because the first quarter is always more prolific in failures on account of the striking of balance sheets about the first of January. On the other hand, the largely increased number of failures is not alarming, because they occurred chiefly among small dealers, and show that a process of liquidation is going on which bids fair to weet out all weak plants, and leave trade in an improved condition. The gradual and wearisome course of liquidation that has been going on ever since the assassination of President Garfield, renders a panic very improbable if not possible. Everywhere there is caution and retrenchment, and a slow recovery from overstimulation and overproduction. The manner in which trade and even the speculative circles stood the collapse of the hard deal and the failures of McGehee and some of his fellow operators, shows how strong the banks and all leading business interests have become. The Chicago failures have added to rather than taken from the sum total of public confidence in the general condition of our business system.

There is another fact that should not be overlooked, namely, while loans at Chicago are largely increased, Boston loans have been still more largely decreased. This means that the banks are no longer taxed to carry an over-supply of manufactured products, which could only be sold at a loss, and that they are carrying a world of food, which must be sold cheap. There is encouragement in the fact that the supply of manufactured articles has been brought down to the demand for them, and there is equal encouragement in the prospect of cheap food. Corn is now selling at least five cents a bushel below the average price of the last five years, lard three cents a pound cheaper, wheat about twenty cents a bushel, and pork about \$3 a barrel lower. The price of raw materials was never lower. The prospect is good for the manufacturers, and cheap and abundant food generally ushers in content and prosperity.

The crops are all looking good. The harvesters are at work in the wheat fields north of the Ohio, and even the gloomiest prophets now admit that the outturn will be better than they had expected. It is generally conceded that the increased surplus of wheat on hand and the new crop, will give us all that we can profitably sell to foreign consumers. The bears would have us believe that the crops of all Europe are wonderfully promising on account of the fine weather since May. No doubt the European crops are looking well, but the decreased acreage remains at the old figures, and no one can tell what the English crops will yield until they are harvested in September. The bread situation is about this: Europe will need all we have to sell, and we can spare just about enough to meet her demands upon us.

The other crops are unusually good. Hay and oats never looked better, and at this writing there is every indication of an immense corn crop. A great yield of corn carries with it cheaper pork, cheaper beef, and large railroad earnings. Corn has in fact become the kingliest crop of the country. The cotton fields are more promising than they were a month ago. If good crops, an abundance of money, and peace throughout the world can restore confidence and substitute activity for dullness in trade and manufactures, we are near the end of a weary course of liquidation and depression.

Merchants generally throughout the country are anticipating a good fall trade at fair profits, and there seems to be no reason why their anticipations should not be realized.

He want of confidence has in fact outlined his circumstances upon which it was based.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The demands of the pension leech were but a million dollars last month, while the customs receipts were unexpectedly large.

These things enabled the government to reduce the debt something more than eighteen millions, thereby eclipsing the record of any previous month in this respect. It should be remembered, too, that this reduction was accomplished in the regular course of business unaided by the paper transfer of any fund.

The customs receipts were seven millions more than the May receipts, and altogether the fiscal year was rounded up in fine style.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

GEORGE W. CABLE is an honorary master of arts of Yale college.

SAN SLOAN, the New York railroad manager, is an enthusiastic horticulturist.

MR. DISSTON's collection of Florida woods has been sent to the Louisville exposition.

MRS. CATHERINE CHASE, formerly Mrs. Sprague, has gone to Europe for the summer.

MR. BEECHER has entered into contract to deliver eight lectures in Texas next September.

M. C. BUTLER, JR., son of the senator from South Carolina, has been appointed a cadet at West Point.

MRS. HYACINTHE DESIRE to visit America again, but just now important work in Europe prevents him.

HENRY FIELDING DICKENS, youngest son of Charles Dickens, has been appointed to the record-ship of the U.S. Revenue cutter.

MRS. WILLIAM GAMMELL, wife of a Brown university professor, is the largest taxpayer in Newport. She is assessed at \$42,000.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL now has his house in London lighted throughout by electricity, supplied by a small gas engine in the cellar.

JAMES R. KEENE, the great speculator, weighs a trifle over one hundred pounds. He is sallow and melancholy looking. He is forty-five years old.

QUEEN VICTORIA does not indulge in the affection of pretending not to read the newspaper; she takes a morning and an evening daily paper. She is fond of novels, too.

SENATOR PLATT, of Connecticut, has declined a large fee and the conduct of a railroad suit on the ground that so long as he is a senator of the United States the duties of that office will require his attention.

EX-SENATOR DAVIS, of West Virginia, is hard at work building up his Deer Park, Md., property.

He owns almost all the land, 10,000 acres or more, around the place, in the midst of which is a costly observatory.

LADY DUDLEY and Lady Lonsdale, although counted among "professional" beauties by the gossips, have always avoided publicity by photograph and otherwise, and are universally respected, notwithstanding the epithet applied to them.

PREVIOUS to his nomination for governor, Judge Hoadly of Ohio, has accepted an invitation to attend the meeting of the Alabama bar association at Blount's spring next month, and the Alabamians hope that his canvass will not compel him to decline.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, the traveling preacher, is busy with the affairs of his seminary at North-

field, Mass. A Boston friend of the institution has just given him \$50,000 toward a permanent endowment, and several scholarships of \$3,000 each have been established in his name. Mr. Moody intends to return to London in September.

THE civil service humbug has opened up in Cincinnati, the home of the office-seeking hags. The "examiners," as a matter of course, are partisans and republicans. Upon one side of their banner are the words: "Genuine civil service reform." Upon the other: "No democrat need apply."

The republican friends of civil service reform will be glad to learn that no democrat has yet been appointed to office under the operations of the bill. We should like to see an explanation of this in the columns of our esteemed contemporary, the Springfield Republican.

It is said that Editor Story, of the Chicago Times, has taken up the cause of the civil service reformers to watch the hotels of his enterprising town to see what time the boarders go to bed. When it comes to straight up and down news, our Chicago editor is bound to have it.

THE latest Tilden story is to the effect that the old man is in a tremendous state of decay. This means, of course, that your Uncle Sam is more robust a tresser than when he led Editor Watson a wild-goose chase across lots.

PROBABLY the biggest crank the country has yet produced is the Washington reporter who asked little Billy Chandler if he would accept the office of senator from New Hampshire if elected.

EDITOR STOREY's able hotel reporters performed the remarkable feat of interviewing Sartoris in Chicago before he reached that city.

EDITOR PENDLETON, of Valdosta, celebrated the fourth by eating two Lowndes county watermelons in a Vanderbilts.

EDITOR WATSON celebrated the fourth by composing a passionate essay on "The Funkin Yam as a Temperance Vegetable."

UPON the question of truck-farming the Valdosta Times is in complete accord. Blessed be the cuke that binds.

OWING to the presence of the fourth of July in the middle of the month, the Valdosta Times is in complete accord. Blessed be the cuke that binds.

THE New York Tribune is growing very restless. It is about time for the Nation to have some sort of political news.

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THE RAILROADS.

CROSS-TIE GOSSIP IN AND OUT OF ATLANTA RAILROAD CIRCLES

The Atlanta and North Carolina—The Buena Vista Branch—The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas—The Southern Telegraph Company—General Railroad Notes.

THERE will be three excursions to Niagara falls from Atlanta on the 19th of July. Trains will leave at 7:30 a.m., 2:40 p.m. and 11:40 p.m. Fare for the round trip will be only \$3.

The consolidation of the shops and depots of the Central and Atlantic and West Point rail roads will be considered at the meeting of the stockholders of the latter road, to be held in Atlanta on the 15th.

AGENTS for the competing lines to the west keep up a lively rivalry in their bids for the track that comes through Atlanta. All the lines seem to be represented in Atlanta by active and capable men.

It will require several weeks to complete the bridge over the Caney Fork, on the Sparta extension of the McMinnville and Manchester railroad. It will be 125 feet in height—the highest bridge in Tennessee.

Mr. John B. Wenn, formerly of Atlanta, has resigned the position of southern passenger agent of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad to accept a position with the Pennsylvania railroad at Philadelphia.

The track of the Nashville and Tuscaloosa railroad will be completed to Centerville within the next six weeks, and trains will be run into that town by September 1. The people of Centerville look forward to this result with much interest.

An order went into operation on the Savannah, Florida and Western railway the first of this month which forbids passenger travel by any other than the regular passenger trains. This order will seriously interfere with commercial travelers.

T. D. Kline, superintendent of the Georgia division of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, since he has taken charge has justified the high reputation that preceded him to Atlanta. He has the lines to Macon and to Rome in the best condition and the operations of the division are remarkably satisfactory.

The Mobile and Girard.

COLUMBUS, GA., July 4.—The stockholders of the Mobile and Girard railroad held the regular annual meeting to-day, at which the old broad of directors, W. G. Raou, John Peabody, N. N. Curtis, T. H. Mitchell, N. P. Banks, J. D. Murphy and S. M. Peabody, were re-elected, and the meeting of the board of directors, W. G. Raou was re-elected president, W. L. Clarke superintendent, and J. M. Frazer secretary and treasurer.

The Augusta and Knoxville.

Special to the Constitution.

AUGUSTA, July 4.—The directors of the Augusta and Knoxville railroad had a meeting to-day. The reports of the officers showed that the business of the road was rapidly increasing, and is much larger than that of last year. No provision was made for paying dividends on the stock, but the master will probably be arranged in a short time. The road from Greenwood to Spartanburg will be completed in about a year.

Stopping the Massacre of Brakemen.

From the New York Tribune.

The Erie railroad taken the lead of the whole country in terminating the massacre of brakemen by compelling them to stand between and couple cars. Men with internal injuries, men without hands and without arms have been almost daily dying for fifty years along the steam paths. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Gandy, Mr. Gandy, Mr. Gandy, Gandy, Gandy, the invention of a brakeman, which is automatic, and it is said the order will ultimately cover 50,000 cars.

The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas CINCINNATI, July 2.—Official announcement will be made to-morrow of the appointment of Richard Carroll general superintendent of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific road and all its branches. It is said that the freight and passenger departments of the road will be placed in his charge. A contract has been made by the Ohio and Mississippi and Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore roads for the passenger depots on this line, and probably the work of connection will be made as soon as the necessary connections can be made.

The Southern Telegraph Company.

From the Atlanta Register.

This company is pushing its work of construction rapidly. The line coming south has been erected to Salisbury North Carolina, and a gang of hands is at work northward from Charlotte to meet the south bound force. The line is now moving towards Columbia from Charleston at the rate of two and a half miles per day and a gang will be started from Columbia to the north on Monday. The line will probably be completed to Spartanburg in a short time. The road from Greenwood to Spartanburg will be completed in about a year.

Important Meeting.

An important railroad meeting was held in Chicago yesterday. At the recent conference of southern and western general managers at St. Louis it was agreed to re-establish the western pool, provided conditions could be agreed on by the lines interested. It is very probable that the pool will be formed with the western roads. There is a strong probability that if the pool is established the entire pooling business of the south and west will be done in Atlanta. This would be a great addition to the importance of Atlanta, and would give it a railroad center and would double the size of the large pooling office now in operation here. Mr. Powers, commissioner, and Mr. Sinden, secretary of the western pool, and Mr. R. E. Anderson, superintendent of the Western and Atlantic railroad, are in Chicago attending this meeting.

Erlanger's Explanation.

From the New York Herald.

The Paris financial letter to the Herald having been in part telegraphed back to Paris, one of Baron Erlanger's telegrams communicates the following to your correspondent:

"Those," he said, "who speculated in stocks and shares in the agitated year of 1882 are now seeking to sell their losses by hand and by crook. The tribunals are not slow in dealing with them, and those chosen as victims who are most prominent and whom a prejudice can be raised on other grounds. Thus Baron Erlanger who lately had his name in the news, because he and a German man has been sued by shareholders of a banking company called the Credit General Francais."

It has been known that Mr. M. Erlanger were connected with the Credit General Francais in the shares of the company referred to, and which have dropped since to very low prices. Shareholders who bought the shares at high prices now sue Mr. Erlanger for the price paid, and he is compelled to pay the market and that but for these operations they would have bought cheaper. They found sufficient pretensions on the 49th article on the part of the shareholders, and the suit was filed. It was intended to prevent corners in wheat and other produce. M. Erlanger says rightly that if syndicates were punishable, there would not be one house in Paris which would not be amenable to the law."

The Buena Vista Branch.

Correspondence Committee, Enquirer.

On Saturday last a meeting of the citizens of Marion county was held in the courthouse for the purpose of discussing the question of a railroad from this place to Boston on the Central railroad and also to discuss the steps necessary to be taken by the people in order to insure success in the enterprise.

The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. M. Hair chairman, who briefly stated its object, in the last meeting of Mr. M. Hair, Major E. W. Miller, and Judge James M. Lowe was appointed to correspond with the Central railroad company and ascertain what assistance (if any) the company would lend us. The answer having been received, it was read in the meeting and was substantially as follows:

"Dear W. G. Raou, write the letter and say that if the people would forward and secure enough of money to insure the right of way, and grade the

road and cut down the crosses, that the company would furnish the iron and rails, stock up a fair valuation, take one-half of the amount in stock in the road, and take the bonds of the road for the remaining one-half, payable twenty years hence. That the stock that is the capital of the company is common stock, and the stock taken by the people preferred. We think this offer unsurpassed, and hope our people may fully accept it when it is offered. It does not happen often in the history of human affairs that the rich make the poor such propositions and take them in partners in any venture. The time has come when it is necessary to open book for subscription, as the charge for the proposed road requires a subscription of the sum of \$5,000 before any regular organization can be had."

The Atlantic and North Carolina.

MOREHEAD, June 30.—Three offers to lease the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad were made to the stockholders of the latter road, to be held in Atlanta on the 15th.

The first was on behalf of the Eastern North Carolina railroad company, composed of citizens of Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kinston and New Bern. This was made through W. T. Faircloth. This company offered \$30,000 rental per annum for the first ten years of the lease and agreed to put betterments to the road to the amount of \$25,000 per annum. After the first ten years they offer a rental of \$35,000 per annum, and to make up for the first ten years they also agreed to deposit \$60,000 continental and not to pay any mortgages on the road.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, through its president, Julius A. Gray, proposes to lease the road for fifty years, and to make up for the first ten years the amount of \$20,000 per annum. They also agreed to deposit \$60,000 per annum.

The third offer was made by the Atlantic and North Carolina Construction company, offered to lease for \$10,000 per annum with conditions protecting the private stockholders and giving the equal participation in the construction of the road. The offer of \$10,000 per annum.

They also agreed to deposit \$60,000 continental and not to pay any mortgages on the road.

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THROUGH THE CITY.

GLIMPSE OF CURRENT EVENTS IN ATLANTA.

The Day's Doings in Public Offices—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and the Hotels—Real Estate Operations—Ghosts of All Kinds—Items of General Interest, Etc.

A new gas main is being laid on Hunnicutt street.

Atlanta sent a crowd to the Chattanooga celebration.

The West End street railroad case will come up Friday.

Harriet Leonard, a colored lunatic, was sent to the asylum yesterday.

Judge Hammond is a crack shot with a pistol. He has a nerve like steel.

The Octogon barracks at Savannah will be sold at public outcry on November 15th.

The aldermanic board met yesterday and disposed of a few matters of small interest.

The West Point railroad brought in the crowd as usual on the 4th. It had about forty car loads.

Mr. Ryan still holds the fire box keys, and will act as chief of the fire department until his successor is elected.

As usual a good crowd of the colored visitors got left, and will probably never get away from Atlanta again.

The darkies as a rule behaved themselves very well considering their number and the trifling nature of the day.

If Atlanta gets such a crowd when she does nothing on the fourth, what would she do if she dumped herself and got up a big show?

Isaac Kerr was appointed guardian of William L. Charles M. and John M. Shanahan. E. M. Roberts appointed guardian of W. G. Ashley. Michael N. Blount was appointed administrator on the estate of John Blount. Elizabeth Clayton appointed administrator on the estate of Mary Clayton. Wm. B. Smith was appointed administrator on the estate of E. H. Smith. John H. W. W. was appointed administrator on the estate of Meridell Holland. The will of C. Bateman was admitted to record as proven in common form. Mary D. Howell, administrator de bonis non L. G. McDonald; granted letters of administration. W. H. Venable, administrator of D. H. Holmes, was granted letters of administration. R. J. Henry, guardian of Alice Whitfield, granted order to sell land in the city. Henry S. Johnson appointed guardian of Ida B. Small. Samuel Wilkins was appointed guardian of Julia Shepherd.

he set out to find a policeman. Presently he encountered Captain Bagby and, repeating to him what he had heard and imparting his suspicions, induced that officer to investigate the matter. Captain Bagby approached the girl, by speaking kindly to her, soon obtained her confidence, when she told him her trouble. She said: "My name is Ida Gordon. My home is 27½ Taylor street, Savannah. My mother lives there and I want to go home. I have been in Atlanta about ten days. I came here with a man named Will Gordon. He enticed me away from home, and I want to go back. He is a drummer for a Louisville house band, and was out a week before I left home. After he got me here he deserted me, and I want to go back home."

The girl told her story in a straightforward way, but frequently during the recital broke down completely. She is, she says, eighteen years of age. Her face is pretty and her features good while her head is covered with a mass of chestnut hair. Her form is a plump and well proportioned, and she is dressed in a simple and elegant style. In addition to what she is credited with saying she stated that after reaching Atlanta her escort carried her to a well-known disreputable house where she has been since. After hearing her story, which he believed to be true, Captain Bagby escorted the girl to the stationhouse where she remained last night. To-day he will escort her to Savannah for her.

COURT OF ORDINARY.

What Ordinary Calhoun Did in the Regular Monthly Meeting of His Court.

The regular monthly court of ordinary has been in session since Monday, Judge Calhoun presiding. The session was concluded yesterday and was as follows:

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The real estate men took a day off yesterday. They recognized the power of the law in making the fourth a national holiday, and didn't do much business.

Crowds of negroes came in on the Georgia Pacific who had never seen Atlanta before, and they were the objects of much amusement to their sharp city brethren.

Spurgeon Silvey was sentenced yesterday to five years in the penitentiary for his misdeeds, and will be up to the Police Officer Mike White. He will carry his case up.

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